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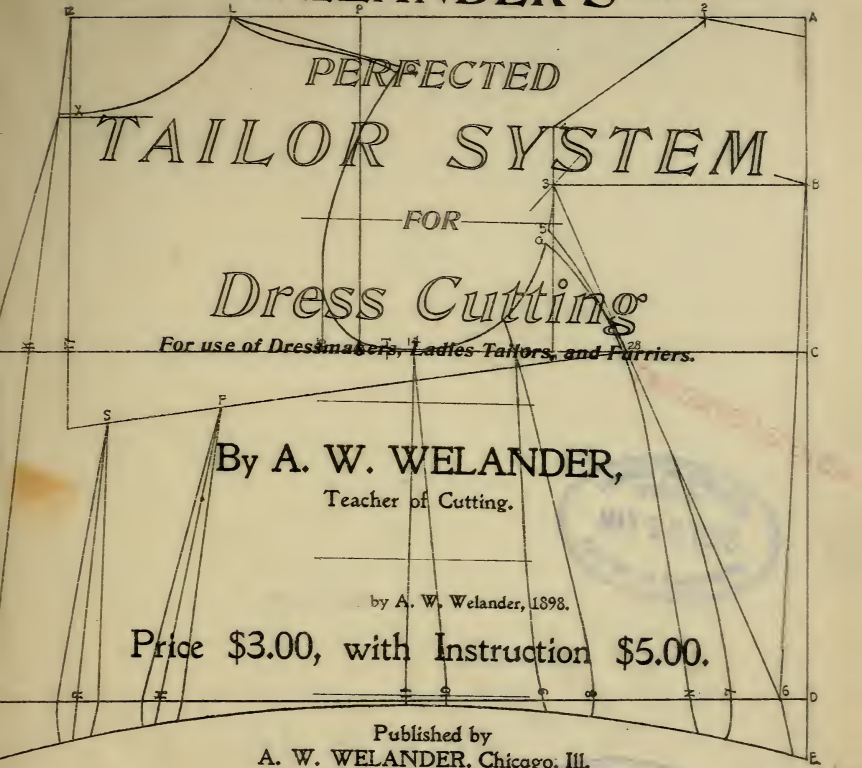

PERFECTED

TAILOR SYSTEM

FOR

Dress Cutting

For use of Dressmakers, Ladies Tailors, and Furriers.

By A. W. WELANDER,

Teacher of Cutting.

by A. W. Welander, 1898.

Price $3.00, with Instruction $5.00.

Published by

A. W. WELANDER, Chicago, Ill.

Address, Lock Box 390.

AUTHOR OF WELANDER'S PERFECTED SYSTEM. THE SEAMLESS NOVELTY COAT SYSTEM, AND WELANDER'S PERFECTED TAILOR SYSTEM FOR DRESS CUTTING.

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PERFECTED TAILOR SYSTEM

of Dress Cutting

By A. W. WELANDER,
Tailor of Chicago.

Price $3.00, with Instruction $5.00.

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A. W. WELANDER, Chicago, Ill.
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Preface

This work on cutting has been compiled for the self instruction of a complete course in the higher art of Ladies' Cutting, as done by the professional Ladies' Tailors in all parts of the world, and its aim is to advance the cutting profession amongst the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers where the author thinks there is room for improvement. This method embodies the highest grade of Tailor Systems for the cutting of Ladies' garments made by Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers, and will secure a reputation amongst the Dressmakers long in the business, and help others to the point of honor they are laboring for. It is simplicity and practicability, and anyone who can read can obtain the knowledge which makes them the most successful cutters of Ladies' Garments.

I have been in continuous study and practice at the trade from a mere boy up to the present date, and am using this method in my every day practice in Ladies' Tailoring. The merits of this work are so thoroughly tested that I have no doubt but it will insure the most successful result to all who give it a trial. In studying this work, to be convinced of its merits, the author thinks the readers will be repaid for their trouble and give to the author this satisfaction out of his labor in endeavoring to simplify and advance a profession which so many labor in vain to accomplish.

Very truly yours,

THE AUTHOR.

Preparatory

To the drafting of the Diagrams contained and explained herein I will illustrate the instruments necessary to produce same by. All the cutter needs is a common Tailor's square, or my stick, which is made expressly with the divisions on both sides for the drafting of this system, and when having this stick with the divisions on, all that is necessary is a common, plain wooden square, to get the lines perpendicular and parallel when drafting, and use the stick when a division is wanted. This stick can always be obtained at my office, or agents, by addressing them or me, and the price is very small, only 25 cents. The stick will last for years if not broken by accident. The remittance should always accompany the order, and 25 one-cent stamps will be accepted as payment for same. In drafting, a paper pattern should always be cut first, which takes but a few minutes, and is the greatest economy in cutting better grade goods. If you have a paper pattern you can cut direct on the cloth, save one fitting and receive much better result on the making of better garments, which this system is adopted for. Work and time can be saved in the fitting of garments cut by this system. If measures are taken correctly and cut as to directions, there is hardly any fitting to be done, and after a very short practice with the system many garments can be made up without fitting at all, if so desired. This is done every week by the author of this system, and others can do the same by following the instructions herein set forth.

The measures used in cutting this system are very simple after knowing how they are taken, but may be new to some. I use but few. The upper and lower shoulder measure is not used by many, and, therefore, may state that these measures are by far the easiest to both take and use in cutting ladies' garments. I have found them to be the most successful. Upper shoulder measure is taken from the center seam of back at collar and in front of arm under arm and back to starting point moderately snug. Lower shoulder measure is taken from center seam of back opposite top of shoulder, in front of arm, under arm back to starting point fairly snug. These are the only new measures used. Few in number and simple to take. A strap measure is used for a stooping or over-erect figure, but if fitting is done, it is not necessary to either take or use the same.

CUT OF MEASURE.

1 2 3

Explanation of Measuring.

All that is needed to take these measures, is a common tape measure with inches on. First measure taken is strap, second is upper shoulder measure, third is lower shoulder, fourth is bust, fifth is waist, sixth is length of waist, seventh length of sleeve, eighth is width of cuff, elbow, and collar.

Strap and upper shoulder measure is taken from the neck where seam of coat collar shall be. Make a mark at E, bottom of scye.

No. 1. W to E is strap, giving stooping or over-erect form. E is bottom of scye (figure 2).

No. 2. H around in front under arm; close to arm, back to H, is upper shoulder measure. Take this moderately snug (figure 1).

No. 3. G is middle of back, around in front under arm; close to arm, back to G is lower shoulder measure. Take this fairly snug (fig. 1).

No. 4. E to F (figure 2), and E to F (figure 3) is around largest part of bust. Taken natural.

No. 5. N to O (figure 2), and N to O (figure 3), is around waist, taken moderately snug.

No. 6. A to O (figure 3 , is length of waist.

No. 7. E to P (figure 2), is length of sleeve.

No. 8. P around to P is cuff.

No. 9. Half way between E to P is elbow.

No. 10. W to Z (figure 2) and W to Z (figure 3) is around collar.

No. 11. U. to V is length of waist under arm, which is used as test measure for right length of waist over the hip. (Figure 1).

No. 12. G. to H. is taken as a test measure for width of back, but is not used in cutting this system. (Figure 3).

These measures are all that are necessary for cutting this system, but additional measures may be taken if so desired. Should the system wished to be used on a longer garment, like a jacket or cloak, take a measure from A to C for length wanted, and an additional measure over the hips at S, D (figure 2) and S, T (figure 3). If a long cloak is wanted take a measure A to D. full length. For extra fullness of large sleeve take a measure around largest part of top of sleeve.

Measures for a skirt are taken from O to D (figure 3) and Q to R (figure 2) and from V to bottom (figure 1).

This will complete the measuring, and if taken correctly will give satisfactory results in all cases. As measuring is the principal thing in cutting by a reliable method, therefore, the measures should be taken with care, and the cutting will bring better results.

DIAGRAM A.

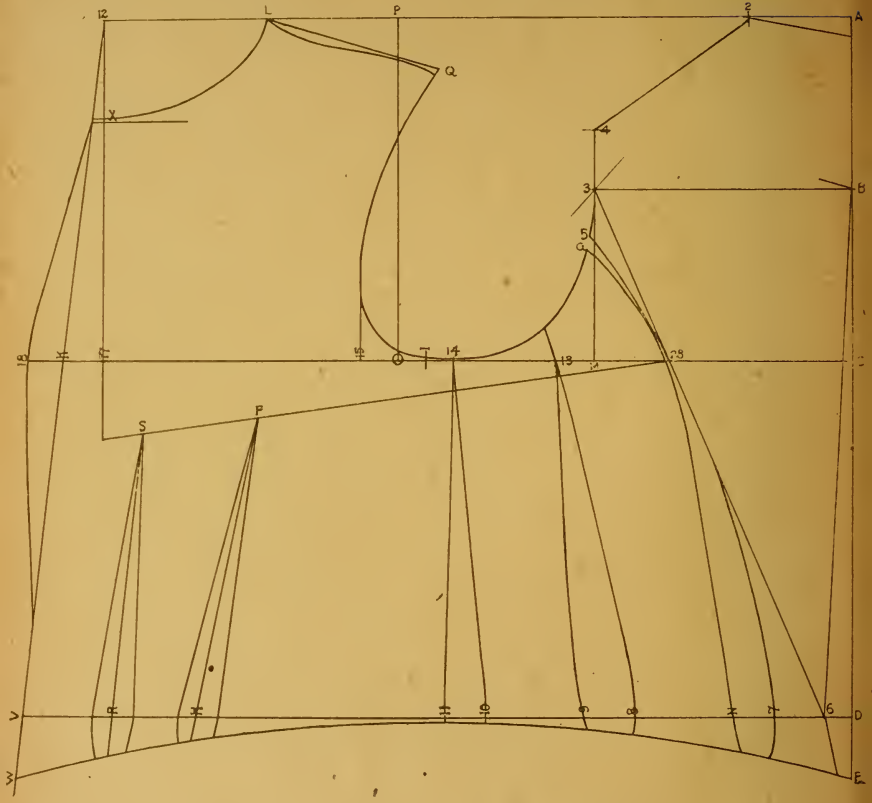


DIAGRAM A.

The Waist, How to Draft.

Measures used in drafting this pattern are: Upper shoulder 25, Lower shoulder 24, Bust 38, Waist 28, Length of waist 16½.

To start drafting use a square and a sheet of paper. Draw a line perpendicular at A 12 and A E. When this is done, apply the upper shoulder measure from A to C ⅛ of same. B is half way between. Draw these two lines perpendicular with A E.

C to 15 is ⅛ of lower shoulder measure. K is ⅛ of Bust measure. Go forward 1 inch from K to 18, and back 1 inch from K to 17, and 15 to O, and O to I is 1 inch. Draw lines O and 17 perpendicular with C line to P and 12, draw a line from 12 through K to V and W for front.

Now comes the divisions on the stick or square, which ever the cutter may use. A to 2 is ⅛ of distance C to K. P to L is 1-6 of distance C to K. 12 to X is ⅛ of distance C to K or 1-6, both can be used with satisfactory result. Place stick or square on 2 and I and draw a short line at 3. Then draw a line from M through 3 to 4, perpendicular with line C. 3 to 4 is 1½ inches. Draw line from 2 to 4 and 2 to ½ inch below A. 4 to 5 is ½, or the same width as A to 2.

Place stick, or square, on L and B, and draw line to Q, width of shoulder, which is the same as from 2 to 4. When this is done take the chalk and shape around arm scye as Diagram illustrates from Q to 15, and 14 and 3 to 14, and L to X. If there is a measure around the neck use this from A to 2, and from L around to X, and shape X to 18 in front. Mark below A ¾ inch and from this mark to D, length of waist, draw this line to V. D to E is 1½ inches, or whatever length is desired. D to 6 is ¾ inch, 6 to 7 is 1½, or whatever width is desired. 7 to N is 1 inch, N to S is ⅛ of distance C to K, or the same as from A to 2. 8 to 9 is 1 inch. 9 to 10 is the same as from N to 8. 10 to 11 is one inch. Place the stick, or square, at 3 and 6 and draw a line. 28 to 13 is ⅛ of distance C to K. 13 to 14 is ⅛, or the same as 9 to 10. 17 to S is 2 inches. Place stick, or square on 28 and S, and draw a line. Divide 18 to 15 into 3 parts for the darts. 18 to S is on line ⅛ of 18 to 15. S to F is the same. Now draw a line parallel with the front K, from S to R and take out 1 inch and draw line from F to H, and take out 1 inch closing R and H together as taste and style prevails. If a measure is taken under arm from 14 to 11, apply this and see if the waist is long enough, and then shape bottom as wanted, according to style and wish. V to W is 1½ inches, or whatever desired. Draw a line from 28 to N. 13 to 8, 13 to 9, 14 to 10, 14 to 11, and curve seams a little if needed. Shape from 5 to 28, and G to 28. Take out between 5 to G ¼ inch, and go forward 5 to G ¼ inch. This finishes the draft for a waist, and it is now ready to cut out and to be placed on the lining where seams are allowed on each side the pattern, as the pattern is cut to the actual measure and to be sewed in the chalk mark. Whatever allowed outside will be for seams and outlet. Apply waist measure from 6 to V, deducting what is taken out between each piece and at darts. Should measure increase in front of line at V mark in front of line at V, and divide this in 3 parts, adding 2 parts in front of line at V and 1 part in the sides equal to each seam at waist. Draw a line in front parallel with line K W, and shape front over bust down so as to retain the shape and style of front.

DIAGRAM B.

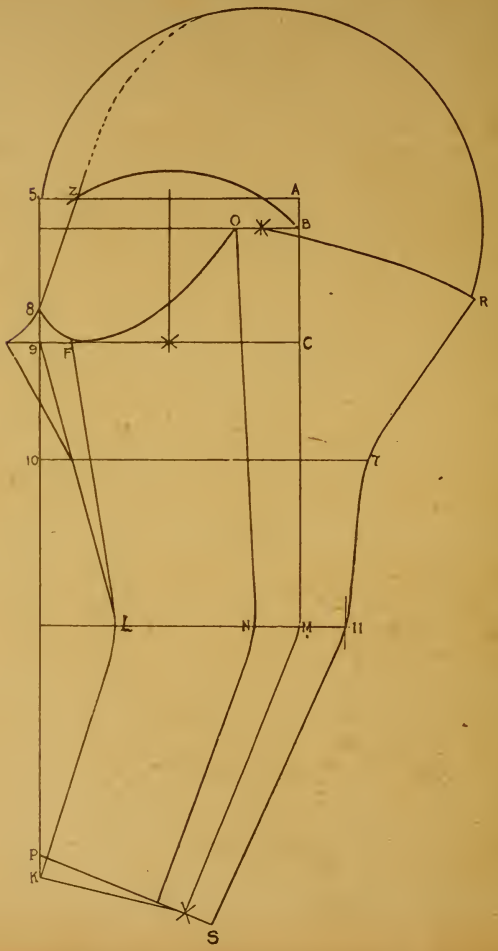


DIAGRAM B.

The narrow and medium close fitting sleeve, how to draft.

Measures for this sleeve are as follows: Arm scye 18-elbow 15, cuff 9, extra fullness on big sleeve 22, length 18.

In drafting the sleeve use measure around arm scye from 4 to Q.

To start drafting use a square and a sheet of paper. Draw a line perpendicular at A to 5 and 5 to K. 5 to A is half of arm scye. Draw line perpendicular with A, 5, to M. A to B is 1 inch. A to C is one-fourth of arm scye and one-fourth inch. Square lines B and C. Star is half way between C and 9. Square line to half way between A and 5. B to O is 2 inches. 9 to 8 is 1 inch. Now take tape measure in one hand and a chalk in the other and start with the chalk at B and sweep to Z by star, top of sleeve, and draw line from Z to 8. Shape under sleeve from O to 8. 9 to K is length of sleeve. L is half way between 9 and K. 9 to 10 should be half way between 9 to L. Now place square on star between F C and at K and draw a line to S. Star at S to K is half the width of cuff. M to L is half of elbow. M to N is one inch, M to 11 is one inch, star to S is one inch. Star to line is 1 inch. Now draw lines from 9 to L, L to K, O to N, N to inside at star, M to star, S to 11, 9 to F is 1 inch. 9 to line in front is 1 inch. Draw line from F to L, and shape line in front of 9 to 10. For the large top sleeve sweep from S to R by B. Now measure the width of under sleeve from O to F and 5 to R, then divide 5 to R in two, which gives star inside of B, and sweep 5 to R by star inside of B. Shape from R to 11 for elbow, and top to Z, as per illustration. Shorten K to P $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, as the line curves from 9 to K, it lengthens the sleeve this much. This completes sleeve. Cut out the big sleeve and trace the under sleeve onto a piece of paper, and cut out the lining adding seams to the pattern same as on the body part.

DIAGRAM C.

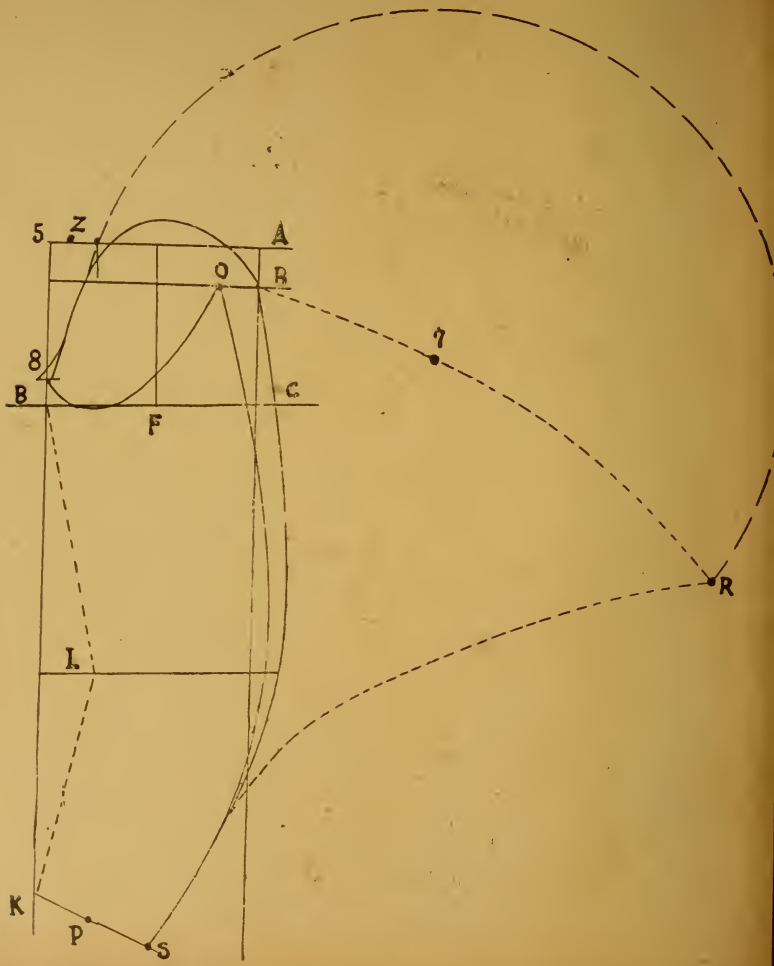


DIAGRAM C.

The Large Sleeve, How to Draft.

Measure arm scye 18, elbow 16, cuff 10. Extra fullness on big sleeve 28, length 18.

In drafting the sleeve use measures around arm scye from 4 to Q.

To start drafting use a square and a sheet of paper.

Draw a line perpendicularly at A to 5 and A down. A to B is 1 inch, A to C is one-fourth of arm scye and one-half inch. A to 5 is half of arm scye. Draw lines B, C and 5 to R, perpendicular with line A.

F is half way between C. and B. B to 8 is one inch. B to O is 2 inches. Sweep from B to Z by F as pivot. Draw a line from Z to 8. Shape from O to 8, and Z to 8 as illustrated. B to K is length of sleeve. L is half way between B to R. Now place square on K and F and draw line to S. K to S is half of cuff. Go in from line to L $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, then measure width at elbow. Shape from O to elbow and down to S, and B down to S. This finishes the small sleeve, or the so called lining sleeve.

To draft the large sleeve make P one-half of K to S, and sweep from B to R by P. Measure under sleeve from C to B. and then balance from 5 to R. Divide 5 to R in two, which gives 7. Sweep top from 8 to R by 7. S to K is the same as from O to S. Trace out under sleeve on a piece of paper, and lay it to S and R. Make with or without under-sleeve as style prevails. This will finish this style of sleeve.

DIAGRAM D.

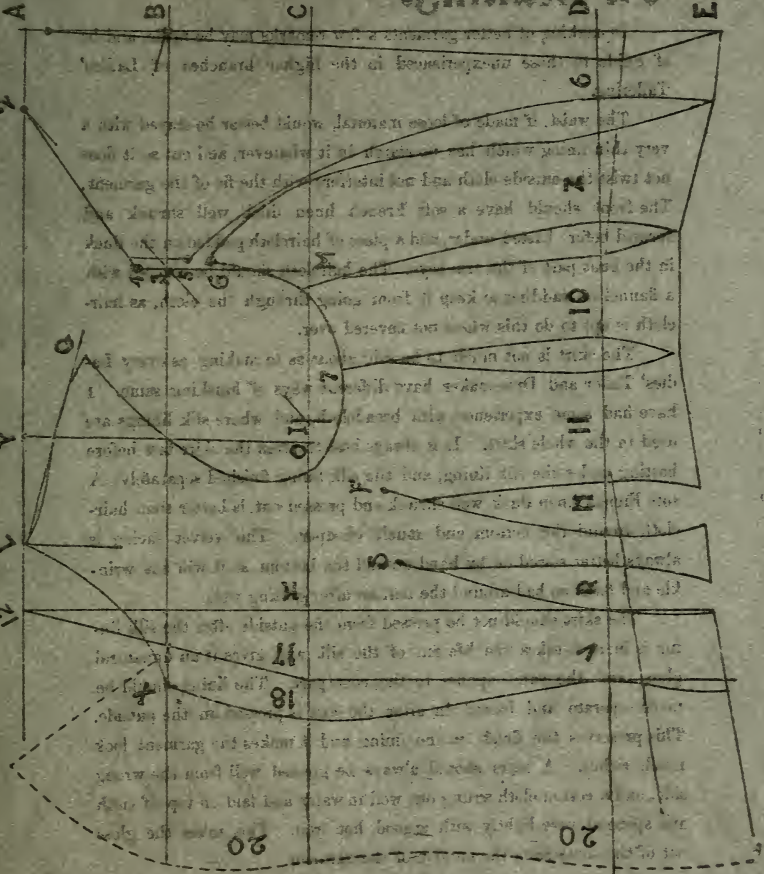
Over Garments, Jackets and Cloaks, How to Draft.

Measures used in drafting this are the same as for Diagram A, and this draft is precisely the same at every point, except at 7, where shaping of armhole comes one inch below lines O and M to give more room for an over garment, and 1 inch is also added to the length of waist to make up for what is shaped below armhole at O to M. At 4 it is shaped back of 4, 3 and 5 one-fourth inch. 17 to 20 is for the Double Breasted Jacket and Cloak, and is from 3 to 5 inches for lap, as style prevails on the front. V to 20 is the same make front, straight, or to follow form of customer. D to E is 6 inches opposite where the hip measure is used, which is applied from line 17 V back to E. For close fitting over hips, make back 6 across at E, one-eighth of one-half of hip measure, side piece Z, one-sixth, side piece 10, one-sixth, and to side seam 10, 11, one-twelfth of hip. For a medium loose fit over hips make back 6 across at E, one-sixth of one-half of hip measure. Side piece Z one-fourth, side piece 10 one-fourth, and to side seam 10, 11, one-eighth of hip. For a full skirt over hip, make back 6 across at E one-fourth of one-half of hip measure, side piece Z one-third, side piece 10 one-third, and to side seam 10, 11 one-sixth of hip. This gives any style desired, worn one year or another, and can be regulated by named divisions to reduce and increase fullness over hips.

In joining the garment always keep side, body, back and front even at armhole, leaving the unevenness at the bottom, if there should be any. This applies to both waist, and overgarments. Put back and front even at the neck, AT COLLAR.

NOTICE: Measure book with printed form for each measure, used in cutting this system (special for this system) made in a very convenient size, containing 400 measures. All using the system will need one. Sent on receipt of 50 cents in cash or postoffice order.

DIAGRAM D.



On Making.

In making of better garments a few remarks may be made, and be of guide to those unexperienced in the higher branches of Ladies' Tailoring.

The waist, if made of loose material, would better be stayed with a very thin lining which has no starch in it whatever, and cut so it does not twist the outside cloth and not interfere with the fit of the garment. The front should have a soft French linen duck, well shrunk and formed before basted under, and a piece of haircloth padded on the duck in the bust part of the arm seye. The haircloth should be covered with a flannel or wadding to keep it from going through the cloth, as haircloth is apt to do this where not covered over.

The skirt is not much to be said about as to making, as every Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker have different ways of finishing same. I have had some experience with broadcloth, and where silk linings are used in the whole skirt. It is always best to press the skirt first before basting under the silk lining, and the silk lining finished separately. A soft French linen duck, well shrunk and pressed out, is better than haircloth around the bottom and much cheaper. The velvet facing is always better sewed on by hand around the bottom, as it will not wrinkle and twist so bad around the bottom after getting wet.

The skirt should not be pressed from the outside after the silk lining is in, as it takes the life out of the silk and gives it an unnatural gloss, and the same applies to the coat part. The lining should be made separate and basted in after the coat is pressed on the outside. This preserves the finish on the lining and it makes the garment look much richer. A seam should always be pressed well from the wrong side, and a cotton cloth wrung out well in water and laid on top of cloth and sponged very lightly with a good, hot iron. This takes the gloss out of the same from the outside of the garment.

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